

**LAWYERS.**  
**SAMUEL P. WHEELER,**  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW**  
**CAIRO, ILLINOIS.**  
 Office over First National bank. 3-12-3m  
**GREEN & GILBERT,**  
**ATTORNEYS**  
 AND  
**COUNSELORS AT LAW,**  
 William R. Green, Attorney at Law,  
 William G. Gilbert, Attorney at Law,  
 Office: Eighth street, between Commercial and Washington avenues.  
 3-14-11

**WILLIAM J. ALLEN,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
**CAIRO, ILLINOIS.**  
 Office over First National bank. 3-16-3m  
**John H. Mulkey, William C. Mulkey**  
**MULKEY & SON,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**  
**CAIRO, ILLINOIS.**  
 Office: Eighth street, between Commercial and Washington avenues.  
 3-14-11

**AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.**  
 Will be sold at auction at the Central house on Sixth street, Cairo, Illinois, on the 1st day of November, at 10 o'clock a.m., a large quantity of unclaimed baggage to satisfy charges thereon.  
 9-30-11 Mrs. T. N. GAFFNEY.

**THE BULLETIN.**  
 Official Paper of the City and County.

**JOHN H. OBERLY, Editor and Publisher.**  
**TERMS OF THE DAILY BULLETIN:**  
 One week, by carrier, \$1.00  
 One year by carrier, in advance, \$10.00  
 One year by carrier, if not paid in advance, \$12.00  
 One month, by mail, 1.00  
 Three months, 3.00  
 Six months, 5.25  
 One year, 10.00

**THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN**  
 John H. Oberly has reduced the subscription price of the **WEEKLY CAIRO BULLETIN** to One Dollar per annum, making it the cheapest paper published in Southern Illinois.  
 Reading matter on every page.

**DURBQUE** has had two cases of yellow fever, both imported.

**BRET HARTE** will lecture to the Chicagoans on next Tuesday night, on "Some Bad People."

**OFFENSES** against the law in Cook county have to run the gauntlet of the mail-box if put into the county jail, that disease having a foothold within its walls.

On next Tuesday the supreme court of the United States will meet in Washington for its October term. The first day of the session will be devoted exclusively to resolutions in honor of the late Chief Justice Chase.

The "Massac Journal" says, "the yellow fever is raging seriously in Cairo." The Journal is wrong, as usual. The yellow fever is not raging, seriously or any other way in Cairo, and the health of the city is remarkably good considering the season.

We have received the initial number of the "Paducah Commercial," published by "Hick & Shields." The "Commercial" proposes to aid the "Commercial, manufacturing and educational interests of Paducah," and in the number before us gives politics the go-by. Success to it.

A MOVEMENT is being started in Kentucky preparatory to the passage of a temperance law similar in its provisions to the Indiana law. "Copies of the law," says the "Courier-Journal," "are now being extensively circulated throughout the state, and it is said to be the intention of those in favor of prohibition to send up a petition to the next legislature with one hundred thousand signatures," asking for the passage of the law.

Mr. D. W. Lusk, for fourteen years the editor and proprietor of the Shawneetown Mercury, has discontinued that paper, and proposes to seek for pastures new. He is said to be in politics, we are sorry to value him as one of our best valued exchanges, and are sorry to brook its end. Mr. Lusk, its editor, worked faithfully and ably for the success of his town and country; we give him our best wishes for his success where ever he may choose to cast his lot in the future.

The Hon. T. E. Cunningham, the author of the celebrated Allen county resolutions, has been interviewed recently, and expresses the opinion that the liberals will poll a very respectable vote in many of the counties of Ohio, and that both the public and democratic parties will all a light vote throughout the state at the feelings of the people will find expression more in remaining away from the polls than in voting. Mr. Cunningham is satisfied that as a rule democrats are no hope of success in the present or future campaigns, and that they are yielding a support in the present canvass with understanding that it is the last fight a party will make. On next Tuesday a election in Ohio takes place, and on at day the correctness or incorrectness of Mr. Cunningham's views will be demonstrated.

**HOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER**

For the purpose of aiding the people in understanding the producing cause and eradicating the rationale of disinfectants and cleanliness as preventatives of these terrible destroyers of humanity—cholera and yellow fever. I have compiled for publication the following ideas and facts regarding these dreaded diseases. What is cholera morbus? Is answered by Harrison, who gives the characteristic symptoms to be nausea and vomiting, reddish or yellowish matter, with corresponding depositions from the bowels, or accompanied by pains in the stomach and bowels; diarrhea with yellowish or

brownish stools; debility, coldness, generally little or no fever. If the attack at this stage is not relieved it becomes aggravated, and cramps set in and the vomiting and purging become more watery, and the prostrations and coldness deepen into cholera, which may be fatal. Where in does cholera differ? Same answer. In the rice water discharges or evacuations, the greater tendency to collapse with biliousness, dyspnea, suppression of urine in cholera. Essentially, therefore, only in rapidity and severity. This is the opinion of the physicians of the Dutch East India Company in 1629, and the same physicians declare cholera to be epidemic. Cholera morbus and the past summer has convinced many of our ablest physicians of the truthfulness of this position. Epidemic cholera morbus would be an appropriate name for the past summer cholera. Among the predisposing causes of this cholera is warm weather, damp, low, ill-ventilated residences, and among the direct causes is indigestible food, such as unripe fruit or food in excess of the demands of the physical body for a healthy supply in warm weather; sudden changes of temperature checking perspiration. These causes operate by relaxing the mucous membrane, and exciting the liver, thus loading the intestinal canal with gastric and intestinal juices and bile, which needs only unripe fruit or excess of food to precipitate paralytic actions, therefore, vomiting and purging result. Now the effects, if carefully examined, will in most cases be found to be sour, showing undoubtedly that carbonic acid gas is present. The insensible vapor that is continually passing off from our bodies is loaded with carbonic acid; therefore, it is probable that cholera, cholera morbus, etc., are but poisoning, more or less generally, by carbonic acid.

This bile when excessive is feebly alkaline, and carbonic acid neutralizes this alkalinity, and thus liberates the biliary acids, and thus are produced many of the summer diarrheas.

And when these conditions are excessive produce rice water discharges of sufficiently persistent and severe. Thus we have diarrhea, cholera morbus or cholera, according to the extent of the carbonic acid poisoning. There are certain localities and years where and when the tendency to this form of disease is very marked. These years are when we have much spring rain, and the summer setting in warm. This produces much carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere, and this tends to debilitate the physical body, and so only a little irregularity in eating and drinking, or sudden change of temperature, is necessary to bring on an attack of cholera morbus. This local condition may become general, and then we have epidemic cholera morbus, (i.e. cholera or carbonic acid poisoning.)

When the atmosphere is loaded with carbonic acid, and saturated with hot vapor in a negative electric condition, as is the case in cholera years and cholera localities, the slightest violation of the laws of health precipitate an attack of the prevailing disease. Those persons whose habits have already deprived them of vigorous health will be among the first victims of any epidemic, hence the great mortality among the intemperate in all cholera diseases. The changes which purify the air, are defective when the cholera prevails. The atmospheric impurities (in superabundance of carbonic acid) act as a ferment upon organic impurities. Then organic impurities are the materials out of which cholera poison is generated. Hence, the susceptibility of certain localities and the exemption of others, according to the soil relations, atmospheric conditions, and habits and cleanliness of the people.

If cholera, cholera morbus, sporadic epidemic American, African or Asiatic cholera are but various degrees of carbonic acid poisoning, which results from preventable causes, we can and should become acquainted with these causes and means of prevention.

The cholera of 1873 is explainable upon this supposition. The late spring rains increased the amount of heavy vapor, the hot summer bursting suddenly upon us brought forward rapidly vegetation and premature fruits and vegetables. In the South these conditions culminated about the time of the summer freshets, and so, altogether, being a favorable time for cholera morbus to assume a fatal type and become epidemic. The directions of the prevailing winds and storms bore eastward, to the east along the lines of travel went this disease and raged in those towns and cities where its main element was most abundant, as in the carboniferous soil of Nashville, Mount Vernon, etc., but took no foothold in the sandy soil of Louisville or Cairo, and this should teach us citizens of Cairo that unless by dirt we especially invite the cholera, we shall never be troubled with an epidemic of this disease. About the time the cholera scare had subsided, along comes another scourge that is the shadow of one in Cairo, but a terrible one in some of our southern cities. Yellow fever fever frequently follows cholera, but they never prevail together, and therefore cannot be dependent upon the same cause. Nevertheless they may be closely related, and from the disease producing properties of cyanic acid. Many able physicians believe this acid to be the principal cause of yellow fever. In the decompositions of organic matter in water the gas evolved is made up of carbonic acid and uncombined hydrogen and nitrogen. The first is the heaviest (carbonic acid), the later, carbon and nitrogen (cyanogen) is largely evolved, and this fact explains why yellow fever so frequently follows cholera, is carbonic acid poisoning precedes cyanic acid poisoning in the same manner that they are evolved in decaying organic matter. With a hundred or two dead animal carcasses decaying and reeking in the filthy city of Shreveport, which situated on the banks of an obstructed sluggish stream, we find the conditions for generating carbonic acid and thus cyanic acid enough to poison a multitude, as recent facts to the sorrow of this city have proven with a vengeance. Thus it is seen that these diseases prevail in result from ex-

plainable causes, and by strict obedience and adherence to sanitary law, they may be stamped out, as was well illustrated by Gen. Butler in New Orleans. Dr. Horsing says that charcoal is one of the best preventatives of yellow fever, because it absorbs the carbon and nitrogen, resulting from decaying organic matter, and that sulphuric acid, three parts to two of permanganate of potash is the best preventative disinfectant in cholera. The yellow fever poison acts strangely upon the liver and hence the close relation and resemblance of this fever to bilious fever. I have compiled and written these ideas for the purpose of calling the attention of the public to them that we may better understand the cause, and so be better prepared to prevent and treat these scourges of humanity.

R. S. BRIGHAM, M. D.

**"I AM DYING EGYPT, DYING."**  
 BY GEN. W. H. LYTLE.

A literary friend of the general's was walking along the street in Cincinnati one day, when he was slapped on the back by Lytle—who had plainly been imbibing—and accosted with:

"I say, G—, I have perpetrated a poem, and want your opinion of it. Come in and hear it."

They accordingly repaired to a room in a neighboring hotel, and over a couple of "brandies" Lytle recited his "Antony and Cleopatra." The general had a full, rich voice, and his recitation was so perfect and so charming, that the poet was enraptured, and praised the poem enthusiastically. Lytle seemed surprised, for he said:

"Why G—, I am glad you think well of it, for I was afraid to send it for publication until I had somebody's opinion of it. The fact is I wrote it last night when I was tight."

He then related that he had been "around" with some friends, and returning to his room, picked up a volume of "Shakespeare" opening it at the play of "Antony and Cleopatra," the first words that met his gaze were those of Antony's dying speech—"I am dying, Egypt, dying." Struck by these words, he wrote a poem and scribbled off a poem. It was published in the "Commercial" a few days afterwards, and created a marked sensation. W. W. Foadick, a fine poet and critic, pronounced it, in its peculiar style, unequalled in the English language. Annexed is the poem.

**ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.**  
 "I am dying, Egypt, dying;"  
 Echoes the crimson life-fast;  
 And the dark, Phutian shadows  
 Gather on the evening blast.  
 Let thine arms, O Queen, enfold me;  
 Let thy sob and bow thine ear;  
 Listen to the great heart-secrets  
 Thine, and thou alone must hear!

Though my scarred and veteran legions  
 Hear thy sadder high no more,  
 And my wrecked and scattered galleys  
 Strew dark Actium's fatal shore—  
 Though no glittering guards surround me,  
 Prompt to do the noblest deed,  
 I must perish like a Roman—  
 Die the great triumvir still!

Let not Caesar's servile minions  
 Mark the lion thus laid low;  
 'Twas no foeman's arm that felled him,  
 'Twas his own that struck the blow—  
 His, who pilloved on his bosom  
 Turned aside from glory's ray—  
 His, who drank with thy carouses,  
 Madly threw a world away.

Should the base, plebeian rabble  
 Rear their sadder high no more,  
 Where the noble spirit, Octavia,  
 Weeps within her widowed home,  
 Seek her; say the gods bear witness—  
 Alas, she, circling wings—  
 That her blood with mine mingled,  
 Yet shall mount the throne of kings.

And for thee, star-eyed Egyptian,  
 Glorious sorceress of the Nile,  
 Light the path to Stygian horrors  
 With the splendors of thy smile!  
 Give the Caesar crown and an anarchy,  
 Let his brow the laurel twine,  
 I can learn the Senate's triumphs,  
 Triumphant in love like thine!

"I am dying, Egypt, dying!"  
 Hark! the insulting foeman's cry.  
 They are coming! quick, my falchion—  
 Let me front them ere they die!  
 Ah, no more! said the battle  
 Shall my heart exulting swell;  
 Isis and Osiris guard thee;  
 Cleopatra, Rome, farewell!

**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRAVELERS.**

Mr. Fulton's Paris letter to the Baltimore American contains some interesting remarks on our English cousins from across the channel who are not traveling on the continent have just vented their grievance against American tourists in a very able article in the "Saturday Review." They say that the Americans are demoralizing hotel-keepers, servants, and beggars, and the whole host of people who are lavishly come in contact, to such an extent that the plain English traveler, with limited means, is invariably snubbed and given poor quarters and attention wherever Americans are abundant. That Americans come to Europe to run hastily over the Continent, limited in time, but unlimited in money, they demand the best rooms, the best attendance and the best food, the best servants, and never dispute the landlords' bills. This is all very true, but brother Bill must remember that most Americans do not understand the language, and could not dispute the bills if they were so disposed, as it would require something more than limited time and money to read and understand any part of a menu of the bills, except the figures at the end of the lines, and the grand total. We remember having submitted a bill which we paid at Dresden to a good German scholar, and he could not decipher one charge in a dozen on the long bill covering two foolish cap pages. How can it be possible for an American to dispute such a bill, especially if he had no words at command to vent his indignation, and only ten minutes left to reach the depot and catch the departing train when he received his bill?

Then again, to the American tourist "time is money," and he would rather part with his money than his temper, quarreling over a few dollars, or lose his temper when he is on a pleasure trip. Then, as to the servants, the American feels a commiseration for these poor devils, who receive no wages from the landlords. He charges heavily in the bills for "services," and all in his own pocket. The American feels, with respect to these servants, that he is doing a charitable act when makes them happy with a few dollars, and pays them for service to himself and family, for which they would otherwise go unpaid. It is a part of his enjoyment of travel to do a little good as he goes along through the Old World. But there is no place in Europe where the American is so systematically deceived as in London. This is the experience of every American that we have met with. In Paris the charges are high, but not so high as in London, and here the American gets good food and good service, and neither of which can be had in London. The London "Times," while denouncing the exorbitant charges of the London hotels, which are equally as bad. Good beds, without bugs, can be had in Paris and Vienna, but not in London. And as to the question of servants, London is ahead of the continent. If a servant in a London hotel is asked the simplest question, he expects to be paid for his answer, and everybody about the building is watching and waiting for an opportunity to put in his claim. Ameri-

cans who travel in Europe are used to good living and good attendance when they travel at home, and they are willing to pay something extra for the best they can get when away from home.

The London "Review" is correct when it says the American and Englishman do not assimilate when traveling. Although in the same section of a car or on the same boat as one of the natives, they seldom exchange a word, and never unless the American breaks in. Their answers to questions are in monosyllables, and the questioner feels as if he were being snubbed for having asked them. After one or two attempts of this kind, the American feels more disposed to attempt to converse by signs and motions with a Turk than to make an effort to open any social conversation with the Englishman who may be sitting on the other side of him. The fact is that John Bull is a surly and suspicious character. He thinks that every man who approaches him without an introduction has some evil intentions, and at once becomes so watchful that he is as dumb as an oyster. In a good deal of experience in continental traveling we have never known an Englishman to commence or invite a conversation, although we have met with some who have ultimately proved very pleasant and agreeable traveling companions. But this money question is the great variable, and the dominant in their minds. They want to know how it is that so many Americans are able to bring their whole families to Europe, and spend money so lavishly; how it is possible for us to go on so rapidly in the payment of our national debt, etc. The only answers that can be given to these questions are that down as American gasconade, American boasting, and exaggeration. It thus often happens that what might otherwise have been a pleasant traveling acquaintance ends with ill feeling, and the American resolves in future to stand aloof from all intercourse with Englishmen. During five months' travel, we have exchanged words with but one Englishman, and he was introduced to us by a Hungarian.

**TELEGRAPHIC.**  
 Reported Expressly for the Bulletin.

**FROM NEW YORK.**

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.**  
 New York, October 11.—A committee of Memphis merchants residing in New York acknowledge \$3,065 subscription during the past two days for yellow fever sufferers in that city. Total amount of subscriptions received by the committee, \$7,065.

**PRESS MATCH.**  
 In the press match at Freidmore, yesterday, there were 23 entries. General Hawley won the first prize by an aggregate score of 36; W. H. Clark, Daily News, second prize, by 31; L. C. Comes, of Turf, Field and Field, third, by 27; Thomas Lloyd, Harper's Weekly, fourth, by 23; G. Shanks, Tribune, fifth, 22; J. K. McIntyre, Brooklyn Eagle, sixth, by 14.

**TEMPERANCE UNION.**  
 The national convention of the Catholic Union elected the following officers: President, Very Reverend John Byrne, of Trenton, N. J.; Vice Presidents, Very Reverend John Ireland, Minn., and Rev. Mr. McMichael, New Brunswick. The next convention will be held at Chicago October 7th, 1874. The president has summoned a meeting of the executive council at Trenton, N. J., to arrange the year's work.

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNION TRUST CO.**  
 yesterday appointed a committee to consider the question of the speedy resumption of currency payment.

The fifth anniversary of Cuban independence was celebrated here to-day.

**THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.**  
 Association Hall was filled last night with a very large and enthusiastic crowd of Germans. After singing Luther's chorale, Dr. Schaaf opened the proceedings in a short but elaborate address. He welcomed the opportunity offered by the presence of delegates from Germany to dispel the wrong notions held by the Christian world of Germany in regard to the Protestant church of America, and social and political institutions of this country. Everything tending to prejudice the German people against this country was sent over the waters of the ocean by interested parties, and spread broad cast over the land; but the delegates will return home and give a truthful picture of this country, and will bear witness to the Christian and benevolent character of the great American people. The speaker deplored the fact that many of the most prominent theologians of Germany had not been able to attend the convention, and that more than one had been suddenly called to his everlasting home while proposing to cross the ocean and labor in the vineyard of the Lord. He (Dr. Schaaf) had had an audience with the emperor of Germany, and his majesty desired him to convey to the Evangelical Alliance his best wishes, and to assure the delegates of the Protestant world of his deep felt sympathy with the cause of the Protestant church.

A large audience assembled in Madison square church this afternoon to listen to addresses upon the missionary work by various missionaries in attendance upon the alliance. Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Boston, presided. Addresses were made by Revs. Joshua Kousing, of Tyre, Edgcomb, of China; Talmadge, of China; Edgcomb, of Japan.

**MR. CAMP.**  
 president of the clearing house association, stated to-day that financial matters were becoming brighter, and the banks are gaining rapidly in greenbacks, and confidence is being speedily restored. The banks, he says, have paid out and are paying more currency than ever before, and all demands for legitimate business purposes are being supplied. Loan certificates outstanding amount to about twenty millions, and are being cancelled as rapidly as the general welfare will admit of. Mr. Camp is of the opinion that a speedy cancelling of the loan certificates would be disastrous. He hoped they would all be retired at the latest by November 1st, the date originally agreed upon, but at the expiration of that time if the association banks concluded that the public welfare demanded a continuance of the loan certificates, the present policy would be adhered to.

**WEATHER REPORT.**  
 WASHINGTON, October 11.—The barometer will probably fall Saturday in the South, with cloudy and raining weather. For Eastern Gulf states and Ohio valley, rising temperature, partly cloudy weather and light winds. For the Middle and Eastern states, southeast to northeast winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For Lower Lake region, southerly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes and the Northwest, westerly winds and partly cloudy and clearing weather.

hered to. The banks have as yet taken no action relative to the full resumption.

**MORE CONTRIBUTIONS.**  
 Members of the stock exchange yesterday contributed \$1,264 for the Shreveport and Memphis sufferers.

A Washington dispatch says on authority of Senator Cameron, that Senator Conkling will not accept the office of chief justice, if tendered by the president, that he proposes to retire from political life at the end of his senatorial term, and devote himself in the future to the practice of law and to making a fortune.

**FROM JACKSONVILLE.**

**CROP REPORTS.**  
 JACKSONVILLE, Illinois, October 11.—Reports dated October 1, received at the office of the National crop reporter, indicate slightly increased loss on corn in Illinois, Missouri and Ohio. Reports from all quarters assert almost unanimously that but little damage has been done by the recent frosts, but confirm the reports of serious injury by the frost in the latter part of September, at which time most of the corn was yet in the milk.

**FROM TOLEDO.**

**GRANT TO BE HERE.**  
 TOLEDO, October 11.—It has been stated by the press reporter that owing to the expected presence in Washington on the 14th, of the Evangelical Alliance, President Grant would not be able to attend the meeting of the society of the Army of the Tennessee in Toledo, on the 15th and 16th inst. It is now officially stated that he will leave Washington on the 14th and reach this city on the 15th, remaining over until the 17th. Arrangements are progressing for a successful occasion, and a large number of prominent persons are expected beside President Grant, including Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Pope, Logan, and others.

**FROM CINCINNATI.**

**ANOTHER MEETING.**  
 CINCINNATI, October 11.—The Cincinnati clearing house association held another meeting this afternoon and unanimously agreed to cancel all loan certificates; loans at the rate of 20 per cent. per week, thus requiring five weeks to cancel the entire issue. They also agreed to continue the settlement of balances during the process of retiring the certificates by the use of the certificates, and that banks might loan the same to other banks during its use on satisfactory security. No day for the resumption has yet been fixed. Evans & Co. announce that they will resume currency payment. Confidence has decidedly improved here to-day.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

**CAPT. BUDINGTON.**  
 WASHINGTON, October 11.—The examination of Capt. Buddington will probably be concluded by the secretary of the navy to-morrow. The second witness called will be

**DR. DISSEL.**  
 The only other member of the Polar expedition to be examined is

**MR. BRYAN.**  
 an astronomer who was transferred to the whaler Intrepid, after being picked up by the Ravens Craig, which vessel has not yet arrived in Scotland. Immediately on her arrival Bryan, with two seamen who are with him, will be sent to Washington. Buddington, Bissell and other survivors of the Polar expedition are still quartered on the Tallahassee.

**DESTRUCTIVE WIND STORM.**  
 Telegrams received last evening at the chief signal office from its observers at Key West and Punta Rosa, Florida, state that a most destructive cyclone swept over these stations on the 6th inst. At Key West the wind reached the velocity of 80 miles per hour, and at Punta Rosa of 90 miles. At the latter station the sea rose 14 feet above mean tide, and had over flowing of land and washing away every movable thing. The few inhabitants of Punta Rosa are entirely without drinking water.

**THE POLARIS.**  
 The investigation by Secretary Robeson, of the navy, in regard to the Polaris expedition, will be resumed at the navy-yard this morning. Buddington will be the first witness examined. The examination was not commenced yesterday on account of the cabinet meeting which the Secretary had to attend.

**FROM CHICAGO.**

**TELEGRAPHIC TIME SIGNALS.**  
 CHICAGO, October 11.—The experiment made on the railroads of the Pennsylvania company, extending from Pittsburgh to Erie, Cincinnati, Chicago and Indianapolis, of the telegraphic time signals under the supervision of O. H. Booth, superintendent of telegraph, has worked so well in the running of trains, that it is determined to continue the system permanently. The time used on all the roads is the astronomical clock at the Allegheny observatory each day.

**AID FOR MEMPHIS.**  
 Subscriptions received by the Board of Trade committee, in aid of Memphis, amount to nearly \$3,000.

**RAILROAD CONVENTION.**  
 The convention of delegates from the states interested in the construction of the proposed Chicago and South Atlantic railroad which met here yesterday, continued its session to-day. The day being devoted to the general and favorable discussion of the project and of various proposed routes. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the necessity of a grand trunk railway from Chicago to one or more of the South Atlantic ports, with such branches and connections as are necessary to supply the plantations states, and desiring the delegates of the convention to use their best efforts to organize and secure such charters and such connections with operating railroads as are necessary to facilitate the success of the enterprise, and also endeavor to procure all such subscriptions and other aid as may assist the enterprise, and satisfy capitalists abroad that these many interested have full faith in the success of the work, and of its financial profits on investment.

After a long discussion of various routes proposed by the Southern delegates, it was finally tacitly agreed to leave that question to be determined by the engineers and surveyors to be employed to select the most feasible line.

Previous to adjournment a considerable collection was taken up for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers. The convention then adjourned.

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**RIVER NEWS.**

**Rise and Fall of the RIVERS.**  
 For 24 hours ending 3 p.m., October 10, 1873

STATIONS.	Above low water.	Rise.	Fall.
Brownsville	2.6		
Brumfield	1.4		
Cairo	3.9		
Cincinnati	3.11	1	1
Davenport	2.8		
Dubuque	0.2		
Evansville	0.2		
Fort Benton	1.2		
Hermann	4.0		
Jefferson City	5.10		
Kansas City	1.3		
Kokomo	2.8		
LaCrosse	1.8		
Leavenworth	3.6		
Lexington	3.6	1	3
Little Rock	1.4		
Louisville	0.1		
Marietta	0.1		
Memphis	0.1		
Morgantown	2.11		
Nashville	12.8	4	
New Orleans	3.4		
Omaha	2.10		
Paducah	1.3		
Pittsburg	5.1		
Plattsburgh	1.8		
Shreveport	7.1		
St. Joseph	2.9		
St. Louis	1.5	2	11
St. Paul	4.8		
Vicksburg	1.5		
Warsaw	1.5		
Yankton	4.8		

Surface of water below bench mark. EDWIN GARLAND, Observer in charge, U. S. A.

**NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Arrivals.**  
 Exporter, St. Louis. No departures. Weather clear and pleasant.

**Vicksburg, October 11.—Down R. E. Lee.**  
 Up: Bell Lee. Weather clear and warm. River rising.

**MARKET REPORT.**

**PROVISIONS.**  
 NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Flour quiet and firm, XXX \$7 25@8 25; family \$7 75@10.  
 Corn firm at 85c.  
 Oats, nominal at 65c@66c.  
 Bran firm at 15c.  
 Hay dull but firm, prime \$27@28; choice \$29@31.  
 Pork nominal at \$16 75 cash.  
 Bacon dull, nominal at 9c.  
 Lard, only jobbing sales at 25c; keg 10c.  
 Whisky nominal, Cincinnati \$1 05.  
 Cotton quiet and easy at 18c.  
 NEW YORK, October 11.—Flour dull.  
 Wheat, irregular \$1 35@1 40; red winter \$1 55@1 60; amber winter \$1 60@1 61.  
 Corn dull 62@64c.  
 Oats irregular 63@64c.  
 Mess pork, nominal, \$16 75@17.  
 Lard dull, 8c.  
 Whiskey nominal, 93c.

**CINCINNATI, October 11.—Flour** steady, and unchanged.  
 Wheat steady at \$1 43@1 45.  
 Corn quiet at 51c.  
 Oats quiet and unchanged.  
 Whiskey dropping, but not notably lower.  
 Cotton quiet and unchanged.  
 Pork firmly held at \$15 job